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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate East winds, freshening at times. Fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.4 mbs., 30.07 in. Temperature, 76.3 deg. F. Dew point, 61 deg. F. Relative humidity, 81%. Wind direction, E by S. Wind force, 14 knots. High water: 7 ft. 2 in. at 2.16 a.m. Low water: 2 ft. 1 in. at 11.24 a.m. (Saturday).

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PLAN TO MAKE NEHRU EAST-WEST TOP MEDIATOR

Lake Success, Oct. 27. — A group of United Nations diplomats is said to be secretly exploring a plan to appoint Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, as supreme mediator between East and West, the magazine United Nations World, reported today.

The magazine, which has no connection with the United Nations Organisation, said the plan would endow Pandit Nehru with full powers to organise his mediation in whatever way he felt best to ensure success.

FAR EAST AIR CHIEF'S NEW JOB

London, Oct. 27. — The chief of the Royal Air Force in the Far East is being recalled to become Commander-in-Chief of the British Bomber Command, the Air Ministry announced today.

He is Air Marshal Sir Hugh Ely, whose present command from headquarters in Singapore includes the air units sent to strengthen the defence of Hongkong.

Sir Hugh's successor in November will be Air Vice Marshal Francis Joseph Fogarty, an RAF officer since Britain's independent air force was created in 1918. He will take over at Singapore with the acting rank of Air Marshal.

The new RAF Far Eastern chief was born in January 1899, in Folkestone and educated in England. He was formerly Senior Staff Officer of the Training Command, His foreign assignments included duty in the Mediterranean and Middle East, commanding officer of the RAF in Italy and service in Canada with the United Kingdom Air Liaison Mission.

Air Marshal Sir Hugh Ely will in February replace Air Marshal Sir Aubrey B. Ellwood as Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command. The latter has been promoted to Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Associated Press.

"His instructions from the General Assembly," it added, "would merely call for an effort to convince not only the Governments of Washington and Moscow, but also the allies of both, that if the whole United Nations concept is to succeed, it must achieve constructive co-operation between East and West."

According to the plan, the United Nations would accord to the Indian Prime Minister the broadcast personal authority, with an authorisation to choose among the statesmen of the world the assistance he would like.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

It would also place at his disposal a special secretariat to help him to implement his task. He would make a survey of all the outstanding differences between East and West, analyse various proposals by each side, and try to work out a minimum programme of accord—a programme which, it was felt, world opinion would actively support.

The diplomatic sponsors of the plan to seek Mr. Nehru's mediation have decided not to approach Washington or Moscow for the time being, fearing that the concept of one before the other might endanger the success of the whole project. They prefer simultaneous negotiations in due course, the magazine said, and limiting the role for the present "to those of the United Nations who have been created in belief that they are as well as for future generations."

London Hunt For Wild Cats



Czechs Accuse French Attache Of Espionage

Prague, Oct. 27. — The Czechoslovak Foreign Office, in a note to the French Embassy today, accused the French Military Attache here, M. Georges Hollot, and his assistant, M. Marcel Salabert, of having obtained a quantity of uranium ore and sought to get details of Czech uranium mines. The note demanded that the two men leave the country within 12 hours.

The note accused them of espionage on uranium production and said that they had had help of Czech subjects. It stated that a French diplomatic courier transported four kilograms (about nine pounds weight) of uranium ore from Prague to France.

A former employee of the French Embassy, Gervais Garcelle, and two French citizens, Gustav Maran and Odrich Adamek, were under arrest, the note said.

The note said that M. Hollot, who enjoyed diplomatic privileges, and M. Salabert, who did not, had "entrusted a Czech, Czech citizen, Gustav Maran, direct to when he visited the French Embassy and also Gervais Garcelle, now under arrest with obtaining important state secrets concerning the mining of uranium ore."

"The French Military Attache, M. Hollot, received a sample of approximately four kilograms of uranium ore from Garcelle, who had obtained it for him with his knowledge and at his request on three various occasions from Maran," the note alleged.

NO STATEMENT

"It has been ascertained that all of this ore was sent away through the diplomatic courier of the French Embassy."

The amount of 20,000 crowns (about US\$420) and \$25 had been paid through Garcelle for this ore as well as for future reports, which were demanded from Maran, the note said.

The facts were fully confirmed by "irrefutable evidence" in the form of written statements made by Garcelle, Maran and Adamek, said the note. It was obvious that this activity of the French Military Attache and his assistant was tantamount to organising espionage against the Czechoslovak Republic, the note added.

French Embassy officials tonight refused any information about the Czech demands and would not say, when the note was delivered or give even personal information about the officers concerned.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZE IS SHARED

Stockholm, Oct. 27. — The Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine was tonight awarded jointly to Dr. Walter Rudolf Hess of Zurich University Institute of Physiology, and Professor Emeritus Antonio Egas Moniz of Lisbon University.

Professor Moniz, world famous neurologist, was the first man to cure a mental disorder by surgical operation. In 1927 he invented "cerebral angiography," a method of visualising the blood vessels of the brain and making it possible to diagnose and locate cerebral tumours.

Professor Moniz, who is 75, is a former Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs and a former Minister to Madrid. Dr. Hess, 50-year-old eye and brain specialist, has been Director of the Physiological Institute at Zurich since 1917. In 1938 he presided over the 10th International Congress on Physiology.—Reuter.

A hunt for wild cats lurking in bombed buildings near the Tower of London is on. In the picture Yeoman Quartermaster H. T. Johns is seen going out with baited cages to try and trap them. The wild cats have been attacking the tame members of the species living at the Tower.

CHINA'S KAN ANSWERS VYSHINSKY

Lake Success, Oct. 27. — China told the United Nations today that its Nationalist Government "cannot fight a world conqueror single-handed."

The Chinese delegate, Dr. Kan Chieh-hou, speaking in the Political Committee's debate on Greece, said his country had been subjected to "even more horrible and tragic imperialism" than Greece.

The Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, jibed back that the Chinese delegate "is afraid that when we come to the Chinese item on our agenda he will have no opportunity to talk about it in the United Nations or our Committee because of the course of world events."

On the subject of the Chinese delegate, Mr. Churchill said that Britain should be made to repay to India, Egypt and some other countries sums for the supplies for the armies by which they were protected from German, Italian and Japanese invasion.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Churchill said that during the war air Churchill had on every occasion resorted to Socialist measures to get production going.

Air Attlee said that the Sterling balances could not be repaid, though they would be cut down as much as possible.

In his reference to Sterling balances, Mr. Churchill also said, "I had always considered that we should make a counter-claim for services to them and one could be set off against the other."

"The United States are repeatedly reminded by us how we fought alone for two years before they came in. The United States has acknowledged this and treated not only the wartime expenditure under Lend-Lease but made these subsequent vast loans and gifts which we have spent so freely during these four profitable years."

"More than that, United States opinion has been that we had no right to take steps to deal with our war debts to the countries we had defended—Sterling balances—they are continually for further aid. It was glad to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, for the first time, speaking of the need to curtail on a far greater scale unrequited exports. But no one is more responsible than he is for the vast and accelerating scale on which they have been proceeding."

Mr. Attlee, in his reply, said that the Sterling balances were a great strain, but Britain could not close them down right away. Britain, he said, had a great interest in trying to preserve peace and stability, especially in Southeast Asia. The matter had been under close discussion, he said.

Commons Rejects Conservative Censure Motion

ATTLEE ON CHURCHILL'S RESORT TO SOCIALISM

London, Oct. 27. — The House of Commons tonight rejected by 353 votes to 222 the Conservative Opposition's motion censuring the Government's post-devaluation economy measures as inadequate. The vote was taken after the end of the second day's debate on the measures which were announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on Monday.

Today's debate was opened by Sir John Anderson, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the wartime Cabinet headed by Mr. Winston Churchill.

Sir John described devaluation as a "tragic necessity" and a measure of the failure of economic planning.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister, declared that the Labour Government was a stable one. He accused Conservative governments of having upset and interrupted industry. The country was still suffering from this, he said.

The present instalment of cuts in expenditure, he added, showed that the Government meant business about economy.

CHURCHILL WINDS UP

Mr. Churchill, winding up the debate for the Opposition, said that the violent assault of Socialism upon the intricate and artificial economy of Britain, at a moment when it was exhausted and quivering from the ordeal of total war, had so far been fatal to the country's recovery.

On the subject of the Sterling balances he said it was a scandal that Britain should be made to repay to India, Egypt and some other countries sums for the supplies for the armies by which they were protected from German, Italian and Japanese invasion.

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CLOSE DISCUSSION

Mr. Attlee, in his reply, said that the Sterling balances were a great strain, but Britain could not close them down right away. Britain, he said, had a great interest in trying to preserve peace and stability, especially in Southeast Asia. The matter had been under close discussion, he said.

"We hoped that earlier we would have reached a settlement. But in the case of India, for instance, I do not think this is the kind of matter that we can have settled without regard to the views of the Indian people."

SPOTS OF COMEDY

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister, declared that the Labour Government was a stable one which kept industry going. Under Conservative governments, largely because of the activities of Mr. Winston Churchill, industry had been upset and interrupted, he said, and the country was still suffering from this.

There were several spots of comedy during Mr. Morrison's speech.

Sir John Anderson had commented that he never wanted to see repeated in Britain what had happened after the First World War.

Mr. Morrison seized on this to say: "I was glad that Sir John made such a specific repudiation of the financial policy followed by Mr. Churchill."

This brought Mr. Churchill and Sir John to their feet, amid loud laughter, to explain away the reference.

MIXING UP

Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Morrison was deliberately mixing up two different periods.

Sir John was being misled if he was said to be repudiating the decision to return to the Gold Standard in 1925, when Mr. Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

There were roars of laughter as Mr. Churchill and Sir John consulted in whispers—while Mr. Morrison looked on quizzically. Then Sir John rose to say that he "was referring merely to what happened within my knowledge at the beginning of the post-war slump in the early 20's."—Reuter.

DENFELD SACKED BY TRUMAN

Washington, Oct. 27. — President Harry Truman today sacked Admiral Louis E. Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations.

President Truman said Admiral Denfeld was being transferred "to other duties" for the good of the country.

The action was expected because of Admiral Denfeld's criticism of the present military policies of the United States.

Admiral Denfeld had charged that the Navy's offensive power was being ruined under the new unified defence organisation.

President Truman said he did not know whether Admiral Denfeld would accept the transfer to other duties or would resign. Admiral Denfeld had no immediate statement.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Matthews, had written to the President that Admiral Denfeld's removal was vital, because "a military establishment is not a political democracy," and there must be "loyalty to superiors and respect for authority."

Some Congressmen had demanded that Admiral Denfeld be retained in his post. Others had said his dismissal would be necessary in view of the inter-service quarrelling.—Associated Press.



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EDITORIAL

Inter-Service Rivalry

THE bitter dispute between the United States Navy and Air Force, which recently broke into the open, might appear in non-American eyes to be merely an unseemly wrangle between officers of high enough rank to know better. But the arguments of both sides—regardless of the unorthodox way in which they have been propounded—are important to Britain for two reasons: American and British defence is so closely linked that any major decision made by one partner must affect the other, and the strategic questions involved in the American dispute are similar to those which face Britain. The American controversy dates back to July, 1947, when the National Security Act was passed. This Act was designed to co-ordinate, though not to merge, the armed services under a single Secretary of Defence. Until then the American Air Force had been a part of the Army, but the effect of the Act was to raise it to the same status as the other two services—as Britain had done with the old Royal Flying Corps many years before. Unfortunately, this attempt at unification produced a struggle between the three services which has gradually become more, and more bitter. There were many reasons, supposed or real, for this inter-service suspicion. The Air Force felt that the Navy, with its plans for a super-carrier, was trying to assume responsibility for strategic bombing. The Navy feared for the fate of the marines—the pride of America's fighting men—and for its carrier-based aircraft. The Army—an old complaint—believed that too much concentration on air and sea power would obscure the importance of "having a man on the ground with a bayonet." The quarrelling recently reached such a pitch that the House Armed Services Committee opened an inquiry into the whole organisation of

the country's defences. The principal disagreements which emerged concern the Navy's super-carrier, and the Air Force's monster B-36 bomber. Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of Defence, stopped the construction of the super-carrier soon after the keel was laid, in the belief that was impracticable. His belief seemed justified: the carrier, which was to have been big enough to launch heavy bombers, would have cost \$190 million, and would have been a tremendous liability in action because of the task of escorting it and providing it with cover. The Air Force's case is that the B-36 is big enough, and has a long enough range, to carry out decisive atom bomb attacks; but here, again, the opponents of this plan point out the comparatively low speed of the B-36 (about 350 mph) and the difficulty of getting it through to its objective. The controversy strikes at the whole concept of strategy in a future war. Fortunately, there are signs that America is not placing all her hopes on either of these two projects. From Britain's point of view, the considerations are similar. Experience has shown that bombing alone is a slow and expensive way of winning a war, and with the British Isles such a small and vulnerable area, it might not pay Britain to initiate large-scale bombing attacks. Britain is still primarily a maritime Power, and every effort must be made to safeguard her sea lines of supply and communication. Without sea mastery, Britain's position in any war is precarious. These problems are of the first importance. Britain's future existence might depend on strategic preparations being made now, and if there is in Britain any sort of inter-service disagreement, immediate and strenuous efforts must be made to resolve it.



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WOMANSENSE

FOUR MISSES WHO MISSED



MISS IOWA—With nine years of voice training behind her and an ambition to finish college, 20-year-old Barbara Juel of Council Bluffs represented Iowa in the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City. She's five feet six, blonde and has blue eyes.



MISS FLORIDA—Shirley Anne Rhodes of Tampa is "Miss Florida" for 1949. Her talent is singing and her favourite sport is swimming. She's five feet six, blonde and has blue eyes.



MISS CONNECTICUT—A talented young soprano, Barbara Louise Smetana, of Bridgeport, represented Connecticut in the Miss America Pageant. Talking is her favourite hobby.



MISS TENNESSEE—Adelyn Louise Sumner, 22, from Knoxville represents Tennessee in the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City. She's five feet six, blonde, with hazel eyes and a fair complexion.

Scarf Takes Spotlight With First Breeze Of Autumn

BETTER scarfs in the of rust and gold tones, new in hand painting and of course conversational topics in prints.

New Shapes

Here are a few highlights in scarf collections.

New shapes, materials and patterns. Join hands. Chills square of 32 and 36 inches and 45-inch long scarfs are made of wool as sheer as silk. These have tweedy prints, modernized plaids and a "Village Band" procession around a striped and stippled border. Equally sporty, tweedy patterns on silk squares with 6-inch deep solid borders. Harris, Glen and Donegal tweeds are limited.

More in accordance with nature are 36-inch silk squares like "Rhododendron," an alternating circular pattern of loose leaves and flowers; "Mint," tone-on-tone etchings of Chinese butterflies and blossoms; "Enough Roses," a wreath of big roses and leaves against solid bordered silk crepe.

Hand worked, domestic batik printing is the pivot on which an American Scarf plant bases its claim to originality in sheer, silk scarfs. Generally worked in deeply coloured, marbled backgrounds, the scarfs, which are made long or square, have light colours to introduce interesting motifs at corners or as borders.

Novel Themes

Butterflies along a border, maple veined leaves, double palm trees silhouetted by a blazing sun—these are reminiscent of ink blot painting. Then using the densest appearance of the batik more than a background, it is combined with pale water lilies to look like a pond or with starry dais to look like a clouded sky. Chinese horses and ornate boughs are still other motifs carried out in this medium.

A unique effect is derived by hand painting orchids or silhouetted cow-boys on batik grounds. Hand-painting alone is used for a dramatic corner motif of wild horses or pretty flower cart or fan themes. Uniquely, batik makes pleated scarfs or a half solid, half batik square.

French Derivation

Hand-painted copies of imported French designs stand out. Delicate patterns are clearly defined in a multitude of colours, within a single scarf because of wide spacing and solid background.

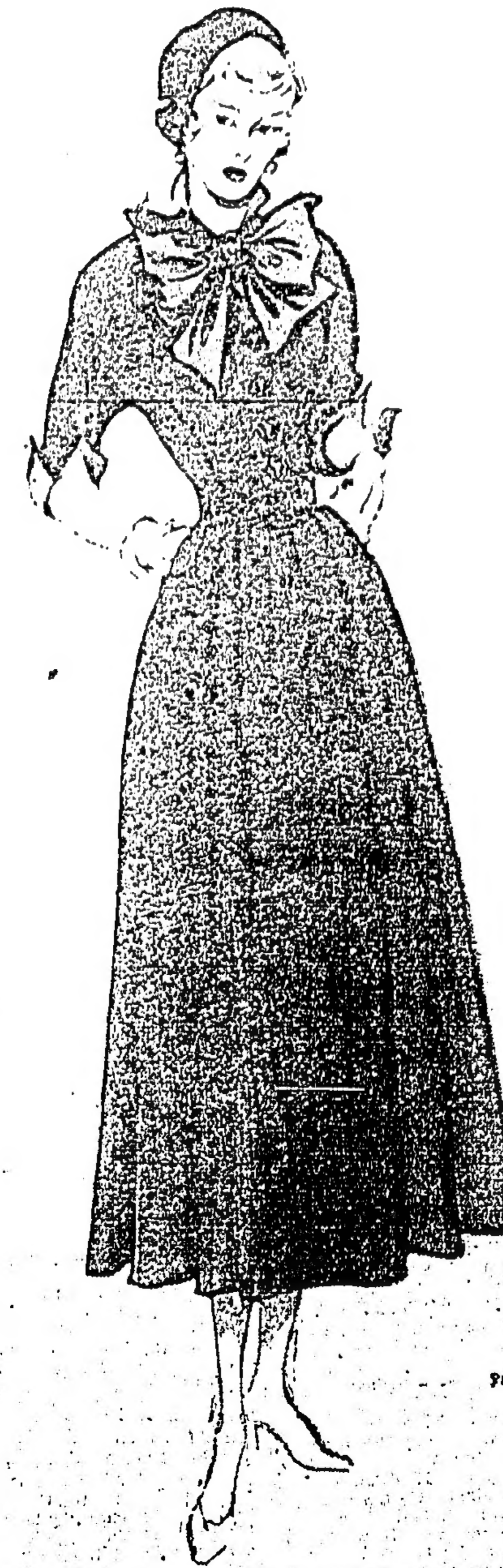
The effective spacing is typified by an astrology scarf which is diagonally divided to show a modernistic astrological symbol on one-half and a smaller portion of the symbol on the other half. Only two colours appear here, in reverse combination for each side.

Sharp Pastels

A multitude of sharp pastels appear in fantastic patterns representing butterflies on huge flowers, abstract, blossoming vines trailing within a solid border, a round squirrel at one corner, of a leaf print and a sophisticated night club motif.

The lower priced section of the line contains screen-printed French copies such as a key ring and heart number. There are novelties like a scarf divided in two, fringes with summer and winter scenes on opposite halves. Sizes range from very small silk neckerchiefs to long, wool shawls.

Dressmaker Jersey



By PRUNELLA WOOD

A SOOTY black wool-jersey dress soft enough to compete with crepe in styling, is a find at this season for every woman, careerist or housewife. This model has an easy skirt with pleats stitched down just below the waistline, a shirt top with collar and bow and cuffs of black surah which makes a duo of unpolished black tones.

Buttons are black metal, broad belt is black calfskin, also dull polished, and shaped to dip behind.

A Beauty Routine for Hands



During the autumn months, give your hands just as much care as you do in the winter. Apply a good hand cream to combat the effect of sun and wind.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SOMETHING has happened to your hands! The skin surface is rough! You think your hands have gone back on you. The truth is, you have gone back on them. Perhaps you fancied that they needed the soothing lotion only in the winter season. You mustn't forget that the continual use of soap and water, while necessary for hand health and appearance, robs the cutaneous fabric of the oil that nature supplied to keep it in condition.

When your hands get in bad shape, don't imagine that you can restore their loveliness overnight. Not only a lotion is necessary, but an oily cosmetic as well. By frictioning it into the nails you will keep the surrounding cuticle from creeping up on the pink sheaths to invite hangnails.

Knuckles take on dark lines easily if one happens to be boss of the domestic works and it is necessary to do the kind of drudging that keeps one's hands in dirty water, so they call for stick.

Of course, one should not subject one's mitts to grime and dust. The new rubber gloves are thin as tissue, not like the clumsy old ones, and should be worn for the sake of protection.

The gardener should keep a bowl of cornmeal at a convenient place when washing her hands after doing her planting. She must stuff up some soap suds in her palms, add a small quantity of cornmeal, then grind the mixture into her finger hinges. Dark streaks will come out like the white pencil under the nail caves, when the hands are moist.

If the skin is inclined to be dry, the nails are likely to be brittle. While cuticle cream and friction are helpful to correct this condition, a better treatment consists of soaking them in hot oil for ten or fifteen minutes at bed time. Mineral oil serves this purpose. The cuticle will be softened, and should be lifted lightly with the orange wood stick.

I.Q. Test For Children With Voice Defects

New York. TULANE University psychologists have devised a picture vocabulary to test the measure of intelligence of children who are vocally or musically handicapped.

The test is simple and requires only 10 or 15 minutes. It is believed to be the only test that will determine reliably the learning capacity of all children, except the deaf and blind.

Dr Robert Ammons, assistant professor of psychology at Tulane, and his wife, a candidate for a doctor's degree in clinical psychology, devised the test. It will determine the capacity of a two-year-old child or a mentally superior adult.

Matches Words

The test is composed of 10 plates, each with four line drawings, picturing a wide variety of subject matter. The child or adult being tested need only to indicate in some way which of the drawings best illustrates a given word.

A child with a speech impediment, for example, may point to the right picture. If a child has trouble pointing, he may nod, wink his eye, grunt or indicate in some other way.

Words on a card are read until three are passed consecutively or failed, and until all 10 plates have been covered. Question are scaled accordingly.

Checked Against Norm

Thus a child might respond to a picture of a head-on collision when he heard the word "accident." An adult might respond to the word "negligence." Similarly, a child would indicate the picture of another child in tears at the word "crying." An adult might respond to the word "lacrimation."

Test scores are determined by a master "norm key." The answers from all cards are totaled and the equivalent mental age is read from the list of norms based on 589 representative testing cases, ranging in age from two years to adult.

Dr Ammons said 29 would be a normal grade for a child of seven. The perfect score for an adult would be 85, which would occur with one adult out of 200 or 300.

American Girl Tries Art Trade In Israel

TEL-AVIV, Israel—An American girl commercial artist, Miss Yaffa Back, whose family lives in Philadelphia, has started something new in the communal settlements of Israel.

Miss Back, who recently joined a new settlement in the southern Negev desert, did not give up her art. She canvassed manufacturers and has already had one commission to make textile designs for a Tel-Aviv firm. She is also turning out neckerchiefs for local firms and is making hand-designed napkins and cloths. This is the first time that such work has been undertaken on an agricultural settlement.

Miss Back, who works in a half-demolished water pump house, helped put up the settlement's first houses a few months ago and then asked for a place to work. The only empty spot was the pump-house that had been damaged in the fighting.

"I have earned the settlement's first money," she said proudly. "And I hope to make this work an important feature of our economy."

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Learn To Use Cheese In Cooking

"I JUST had to follow my nose and come into the kitchen, Chef. I couldn't resist that aroma."

"I am testing your recipe for the cheese-sandwich custard. It is almost ready to come from the oven. Here is a piece of the cheese which is left over. Shall we use it in a vegetable salad for tomorrow's lunch. Would you taste, Madame?"

"Really sharp, that's the way I like Cheddar cheese. A time will take cottage, farmer or cream cheese, or perhaps the Italian Mozzarella. But when I use Cheddar for a main dish, I want him to be sharp, I want him pure, and not mixed up with any other materials."

"Good Cheddar cheese is an excellent protein food, a real alternate for meat. It supplies calcium needed for strong bones and teeth, and, according to recent nutritional studies, one ounce of Cheddar contains as much calcium as a cup of milk. It provides riboflavin of the Vitamin B family; and it is made from whole milk it supplies Vitamin A, too."

Brown Rice

"Or cheese souffle made with crumbs, or a rabbit to serve on toast or brown rice. Or cheese baked with macaroni, or a cheese and onion omelette. But low heat is necessary whether the dish is baked or cooked on top of the stove."

"And Chef, I also like a good smooth cheese sauce. (The delicious poured over cauliflower or asparagus on toast, or even over potato cakes. I make it by melting a half pound ground or grated Cheddar in 1½ cups thick white sauce—always in a double boiler, of course, to keep the heat low, and it should be beaten with an egg beater."

"And we mustn't forget your nice cheese sandwich custard which is now ready to come from the oven."

Trick Of The Chef

Dust potatoes before French frying with paprika for colour and flavour.

Vegetable Noodle Soup
Cheese Sandwich Custard
Tomato Sauce
French Fries
Steamed Spinach
Chocolate Ice Box Cake
Coffee or Tea
Milk (Children)
Measurements Are Level
Recipe Serves Four

Vegetable Noodle Soup

Peel and slice 1 medium-sized onion; peel and small-diced 3 medium-sized white potatoes. Heat ¼ c. salad oil in a 2-qt. sauce pan, lightly saute the onions and potatoes in it. Then add 2 peeled, diced fresh tomatoes, or 1 c. solid pack tinned tomatoes, ½ tsp. pepper and ¼ tsp. basil. Cover and simmer about 12 minutes. Meantime dice enough carrots to make ¼ c. and shred ½ lb. fresh string beans. Add the sauteed vegetables and ¼ lb. very fine noodles broken into 1" pieces. Cover and simmer until the vegetables and noodles are tender, about 15 minutes. Serve boiling hot in soup plates. Pass grated sharp cheese if desired.

Cheese Sandwich Custard

Make 3 full-sized sandwiches of buttered bread, put together with a thick filling of sharp American cheese put through the chopper. Toast slightly on both sides; cut in halves and arrange in a 3-pt. baking dish, one sandwich on top of another, with a little space between. In a bowl, combine 3 eggs, beaten light, ½ tsp. salt, 1½ cups milk, 1 cup milk, or diluted evaporated milk, 4 cups. Pour over the sandwiches; let stand about 2 min. to absorb part of the custard mixture. Then bake in a slow to moderate oven, 325-350 F. until brown and puffy on top, and firm throughout.

Chocolate Ice Box Cake

Grate and melt 2 squares cooking chocolate; stir in 1/3 c. sugar and ¼ tsp. vanilla. Whip ¼ c. heavy cream-stiff (or substitute whipped dry—skin milk—topping). Then add 1 egg white beaten stiff. Beat in the chocolate mixture. Spread honey graham crackers with the mixture; stand them upright on a platter, one against the other. Press gently together. Spread remaining cream over the top and sides. Chill 4 hrs. Slice diagonally.

PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



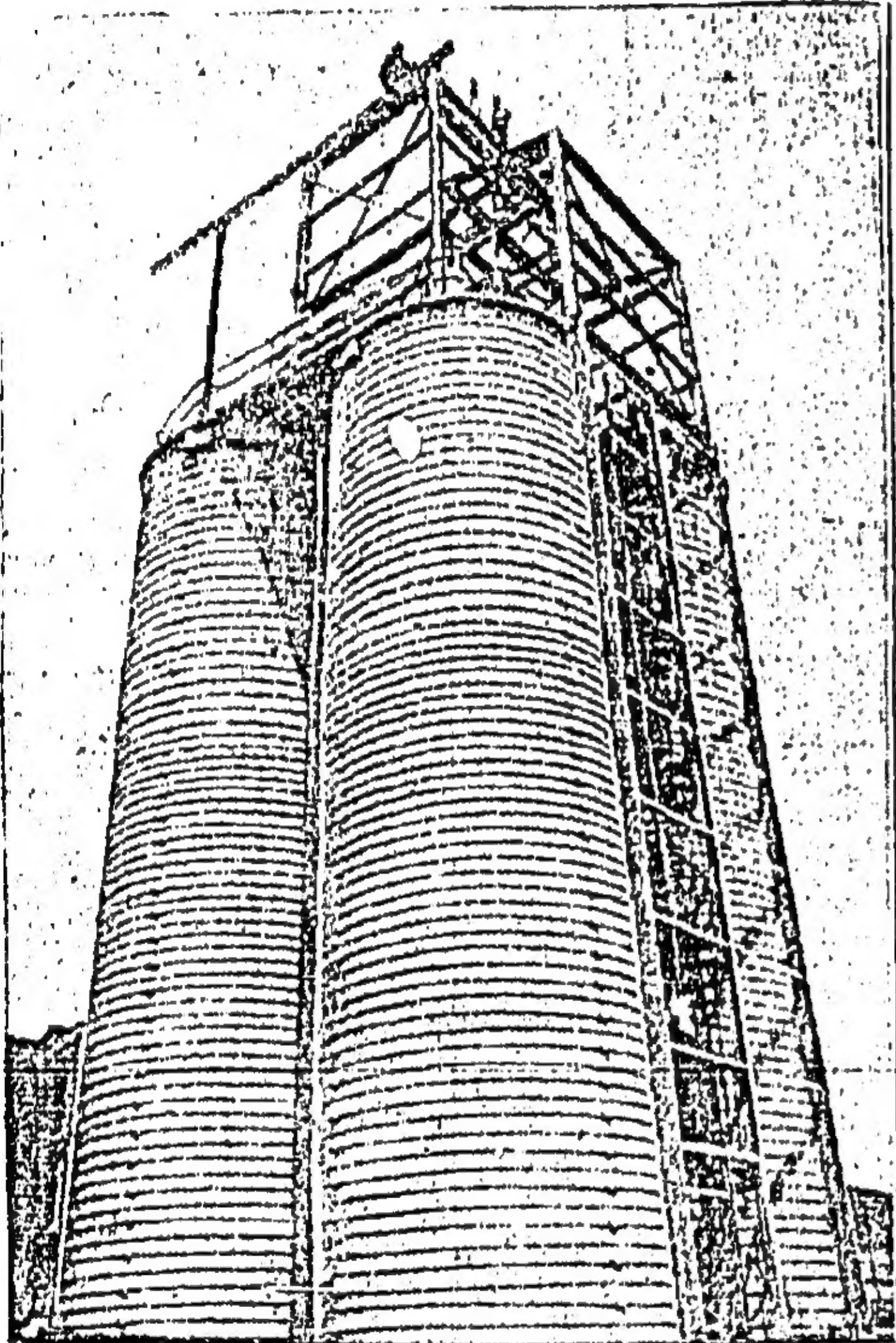
ROUGHNECKS—You wouldn't believe that these tough looking guys were incubator babies a year ago in Houston, Texas. They are twins, and both weighed four pounds, nine ounces at birth. Now they're husky chaps of almost 23 pounds apiece, and they look it.



DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES—Roaring flames swept gasoline tanks at an oil company in Flint, Michigan, when a trailer tank containing 5,000 gallons exploded. Flames were visible for ten miles and one man was seriously burned.



WAISTLINE MEETS DEADLINE—According to Johnny Weissmuller's present movie contract, he must report for a new picture weighing not more than 200 pounds or forfeit U.S.\$1,000 for each pound over the mark. Trudy Marshall weighs the star in Hollywood, California, and finds he hits the mark at a mere 199.



NEW USE FOR THEM—These 68-foot-high "silos" are built in Derry, Pennsylvania, to hold 32 railway carloads of powdery flint, feldspar and kaolin, used in the making of porcelain insulators.



EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN—These matadors parade on their way to the official stand to bow before the arena president and honoured guests in Madrid. With the bullfighters are picadors on horses who excite the animal by prodding him, and banderilleros who thrust the barbed dart into the neck or shoulder of the bull during the fight.



COCONUT-MILK TIME—Following a rough workout, these University of Miami, Florida, football players take advantage of their surroundings and sip coconut milk.



SHE'S BACK WITH US AGAIN—After a long absence from the screen during which she pioneered as a television star, Gloria Swanson is back in Hollywood and has just completed her first picture. She finds this black felt evening cap a flattering accent when covered with algerette-type feathers.



SWEATER GIRL—Marjorie Fletcher, in Cypress Gardens, Florida, was chosen that state's sweater girl from a field of 16 girls. She certainly couldn't look nicer.



CASTING GEN. BRADLEY—Dr. Suzanne Silvercruys, in Chaplin, Connecticut, makes a plaster cast of the portrait bust of Gen. Omar Bradley which she has completed. It is one of a series she is making for an exhibition this autumn.



SKI-STAR ARRIVES—Stein Eriksen, Norwegian skier, arrives in New York to begin a training period before taking part in the World Championship ski meet next year.



THIS ONE DIDN'T GET AWAY—Barbara Stevenson, in Rio Vista, California, displays a 34-pound striped bass taken from the nearby Sacramento River. That's a prize-winning size for any fish.



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CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE & QUEEN'S RD. C.
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily
(FREE CAR PARK FOR PATRONS)
— SHOWING TO-DAY —
4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ALSO: LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS
FIVE ALLIED NATIONS PARADE IN GERMANY
U.S. AIRBORNE MANOEUVRES

— TO-MORROW —

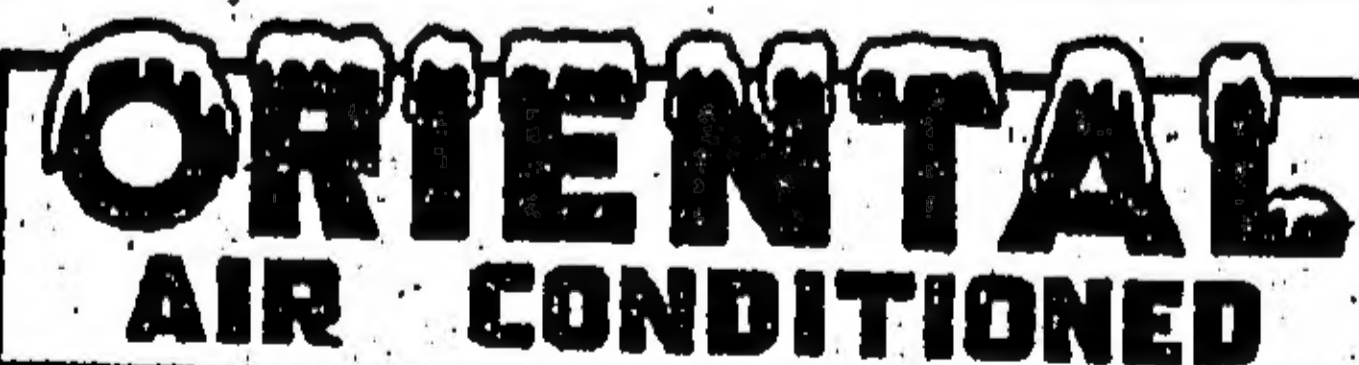


SHOWING **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY **AIR-CONDITIONED**



ALSO LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS

"Dusserah Celebrated in India"....."French Morocco—
Brilliant Military Review"....."World Series Finals"
....."Paris New Auto Model", etc., etc.



Final Showing To-day: 2.30—5.20—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "A TALE OF 2 CITIES"



A CHALLENGE TO THE LIBERALS

By CHARLES WINTOUR

THE political Manifesto which Lord Beaverbrook launched recently bears out an Empire theme with typical clarity, pungency and force. Per- versely timed, shrewdly planned and crisply written, it is certain to reverberate like an earthquake in the political world. And how the landscape at Westminster will look after the upheaval cannot yet be foretold.

Every party, every member of Parliament, every candidate, every voter will be compelled to ask himself: "Do I stand for the Empire or against it?" The Empire is the be-all and end-all of the programme. The sections on home policy in my opinion contain some dubious vote-catching proposals.

Unchanged beliefs

IN its main outlines the Manifesto is simply a reaffirmation of Beaverbrook's most cherished political beliefs. On December 18, 1945, he spoke in the House of Lords debate on the American Loan, (Incidentally, under Point Eight of the Manifesto he would be denied this facility in future.) He then said that there were three pillars upholding the Empire: Imperial Preference, the sterling bloc and the dollar pool. From this Manifesto it is clear that he has not changed his opinions.

Yet his thought has developed in one important respect. After our shattering experiences during the past four years he now places particular emphasis on the need for a free pound as an essential part of sterling area structure. No doubt this policy was always implicit in his doctrine. Now it is stated explicitly as a cardinal feature of the Beaverbrook programme.

Let us now examine some of the main points in this declaration, and then consider how it may alter political alignments.

Point One is, of course, the Empire. The Manifesto stands for Empire Free Trade through the extension of Imperial Preference, new colonial development projects and Empire citizenship.

The extension of Imperial Preference must include higher tariffs to keep out imports from non-Empire countries, particularly from America. So the American doctrine of non-discrimination is to be ruthlessly overturned in favour of outright discrimination in favour of the Empire. The unity of the Empire is placed first, Anglo-American relationships second.

And how will Dominions such as Canada view the proposal for setting up an Empire citizenship? Recently they have been breaking down such formal ties as still bind them to this country. Undoubtedly the

Minimum wage

POINT Two covers industry. Here are the Beavers' bribes. He offers the wage-earner a minimum weekly income of £6 to adopt the Empire faith, the middle-classes are promised reduced taxation and the capitalists and industrialists unrestricted dividends. Later on there is even something for Harry Pollitt, too.

Of course all this is for the sake of the Empire. But in my view the proposal for a minimum income is ill-advised and will detract from the weight which this Manifesto will carry in the country. An increase in the pay-packet of up to £1 a week at this moment must inevitably cause a rise in the prices of British goods abroad, thus denying to Britain the full benefit which could be gathered from the devaluation of the pound.

Also, it is not clear whether wage differentials are to be maintained. Unless craftsmen get an equivalent rise, the incentive for the working man to raise his status and increase his skill will be weakened when it should be strengthened.

But Liberals will welcome the pledge of "rigid regulation" for combines, cartels and non-competitive industries, and the abolition of other controls.

Empire produce

POINT Three deals with Agriculture. The broad principle is laid down that the home producer must come first. Empire producers next and thereafter the foreigners. Who will quarrel with that? Whether farmers can be trusted to farm as efficiently and cheaply as possible when they are given guaranteed prices and a protected market must remain an open question.

Point Five gives a pledge to the social services. They will be "maintained" but extravagance and incompetence are to be eliminated. Beaverbrook for once agrees with Beveridge; neither of them wants a health tax.

But how much money could be saved by an economy and efficiency drive? Would it be enough to enable substantial reductions in income-tax, even combined with the economies promised in other directions, and particularly in payments abroad?

Clem Davies, for the Liberals, was the only front bench

speaker in the recent Commons debate who made specific proposals for reductions in expenditure. A dash of Liberal realism would have strengthened the Manifesto here.

Point Eight abolishes the House of Lords. It is to be replaced by an elected second chamber with the same powers. This is Pollitt's bribe. Presumably the new second chamber will be elected on a different franchise from the Commons. Otherwise this country would be reduced to single-chamber government.

I am opposed to a surgical operation of this drastic character. A gradual reform of the composition of the Lords would be more in keeping with the English tradition of constitutional development.

Point Nine deals with Defence. A stockpile of atom bombs is to be built up in Britain to ensure equal standing with America and Russia. Conscription goes, and a Regular Army is to be recruited with good pay and conditions. Another measure which, while desirable in the long run, would bring about an immediate increase in Government expenditure.

Isolationist

POINT 10 is about Foreign Policy. First, the mistakes and blunders of the last four years have to be redeemed; the animosities between ourselves and almost every other nation of the world wiped out. When that "first" point has been carried out, there will be precious little need for a foreign policy.

Beaverbrook's policy is strongly isolationist. Britain with her Empire should assist only those countries coming directly under her protection, "refusing absolutely to become involved in quarrels and disputes distressing the world elsewhere."

If carried through in 1939 that policy would have meant that Britain would not only have refused to fight over the fate of the Czechs, we would have watched the rape of Poland without lifting a finger.

That was in fact Lord Beaverbrook's policy at the time. He was a leader in strongly supporting the re-armament programme and at the same time he was consistently opposing the war up to its very outbreak.

And then, once we were involved, he threw all his dynamic energy into the struggle, and played a major part in achieving victory.

So his philosophy remains unchanged. He would fight for the Empire; he would fight, it seems, if America were involved in war. But for no one else.

Stagecraft

FINALLY, there is a superb piece of stagecraft in the postscript where Beaverbrook declares that the next Government should be "free from the preponderating influence of those Cabinet Ministers who served in the Administration of 1935."

Whom does this affect? I have looked up the names. Among them are Eden, Oliver Stanley, R. A. Butler, Lord Salisbury, Halifax, Hore-Belisha and Swinton. Evidently these are the men whom Beaverbrook fears.

As far as I can see the only Tories left are Churchill, Bracken and Beaverbrook, with Lord Woolton to run the flag on Abbey House down to half-mast.

This is the most intriguing section of the whole document. Beaverbrook seems ready, indeed positively eager, to throw over the Old Gang of the Tory Party in favour of Empire-minded Liberals.

How will the Liberals react? Their free trade element will dislike the "extension of Imperial Preference." But elsewhere there is much in common between this Manifesto and the Liberal programme.

Putting a spurt into the Orient Express

By Bernard Drew

HAVE you ever wondered how a railway timetable, especially an intricate Transcontinental one involving several countries is devised?

I listened recently to 200 railway experts representing 22 European countries doing it, at one of the most extraordinary conferences ever held in Britain.

About 100 men from inside and outside the Iron Curtain all round long-balcony tables in the Royal Pavilion at Brighton. About 100 more are in adjoining rooms surrounded with briefcases and masses of documents.

Russia has sent her greatest railway experts but the men from Moscow have not been allowed to bring their wives.

French and German are the only languages spoken, so interpreters play an important part. The British delegation started proceedings by saying they could save five minutes on embarkation by tightening up formalities on the Simplon-Orient express.

Passengers would cross to Calais from Dover instead of Folkestone.

The French agreed to cut out delays at Paris Nord station. Twelve other countries offered to speed up the train by various ways.

By the end of the day 36 hours had been knocked off the 2,000-mile journey from London to Istanbul.

All friendly

Next May travellers will leave London at 10 a.m. and reach Istanbul on the night of the third day. Before the war it took just three days and three nights.

I was impressed by the friendliness of the discussions. There was much voluble argument, but little disagreement, and no sign of any veto.

The Orient express, which runs from London to Budapest, came up for consideration.

There was a proposal to cut out the loop to Bratislava, over the Czech border. Czech representatives appealed that the train should be allowed to continue to run through their territory.

A brainwave

Meeting criticisms of delay, they offered to wave visas for mailbags and speed up the train by 30 minutes.

"It goes on like this all the time," said Mr H. J. Bourn one of the British delegates. "We get a little way, then we stop. We go a little way further. Then we stop again. Later we adjourn."

Overnight someone has a brainwave, and the whole thing is torn up and begun again. But in the end we agree."

The conference's job is to fix schedules for the six main express trains in Europe. Their times from the heads of all the other railways that run on the Continent.

Enjoy a ride

Mr R. E. Sinfield, Continental superintendent of the Southern Region of British Railways, said: "I think rail men never because we have to, otherwise we should lose the train."

"Much is settled at informal talks. We have all been friends for years."

Chairman of the conference is 64-year-old Mr Ernest Ballinart, of Berne, who said to me: "The railways are here to overcome the obstacles which politicians create in the world."

When sessions are over most delegates enjoy a motor-coach ride.

(London Express Service)

C.V.R. Thompson Reports The American Scene

NEW YORK.

EXPERTS predicted recently that US air and shipping lines may be forced to buy British.

Prediction No. 1 came from Philip Fleming, boss of the US Maritime Commission, which controls America's mercantile marine.

Back from a tour of British shipyards, he said that since sterling devaluation they can compete so successfully with US shipyards that even American companies might give them their contracts.

Said he: "Devaluation will have an immediate and serious impact on US shipyards. I would hate to see US building go to Britain, but the British yards are given great advantages in costs through devaluation."

Prediction No. 2 came from Willwood Beall, a vice-president of the company which makes the B-36 bomber and the Starliner.

He warned: "As things stand today, it may well be that we will lose world markets to British jets and, because of competition, find our own airlines forced into buying British for lack of such types in this country."

BOOM TIMES are coming back, says Dr Edwin Nourse, chief economic adviser to President Truman. In private talks Dr Nourse promises that 1950 will be a first-class year for business—if the year's strikes do not last too long.

WAIL does not pay, said columnist Henry McLemore, in a report from Lon-

don. Why he has reached that conclusion: "I don't believe any other could have endured for ten years what the British have endured, and I say that with the full knowledge that I have never been especially fond of England."

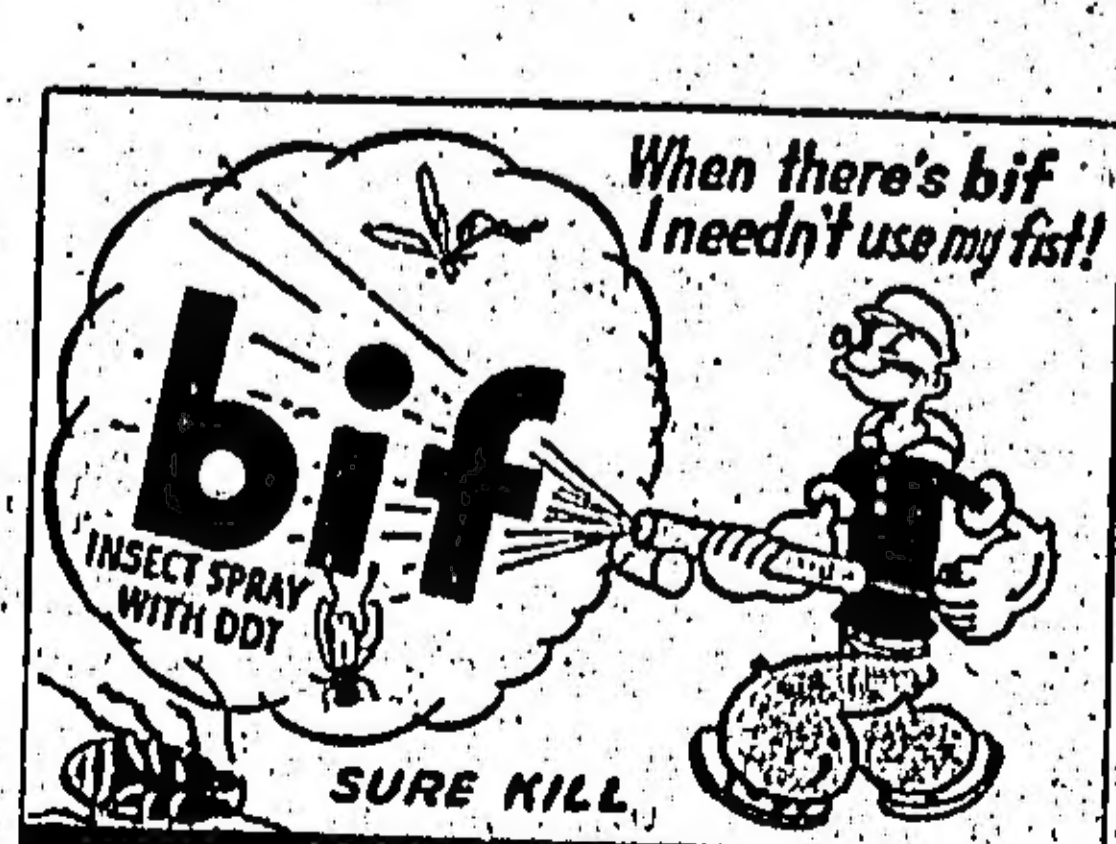
A COLD cannot be cured, "wonder" drugs, said the American Medical Association's journal. The best way to treat one, said the journal, is still to stay in bed.

HOTELS in America's winter resorts in California and Florida complained recently that their bookings are down by as much as 12 percent. They say that devalued currencies are tempting people to go to Europe instead.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY

SLUGGO IS SO ROMANTIC



Bevan Cracks Down On Free Wig Seekers

ONLY BONA FIDE TOURISTS TO GET FREE TREATMENT

London, Oct. 27.—The Minister of Health, Mr Aneurin Bevan, disclosed that the British Government is cracking down on foreign tourists who visit Britain only to get free wigs, dentures and operations under the national health programme.

Children Die Aboard IRO Ship

Epidemics Cause Concern

Perth, (Australia) Oct. 27.—Two more children from the 13,399-ton International Refugee Organisation's ship Anna Salen have died here, it was learned today.

Three died during the voyage from Naples and 28 immigrants were taken to hospital when the ship arrived at Fremantle on October 25.

The Anna Salen, Swedish owned, was carrying 1,500 immigrants from Europe.

Doctors said that an epidemic of measles broke out on the voyage and that many of the children were suffering from malnutrition.

GOVT. CONCERNED

Mr Arthur Calwell, the Australian Immigration Minister, said that the Government was concerned about cases of illness on board IRO ships.

The epidemic in the Anna Salen is the latest of a series in IRO ships carrying European refugees to Australia.

Previous cases were in the following ships:

Woolster Victory (7,007 tons), from which 60 passengers suffering from measles were taken to hospital on arrival at Adelaide.

The Canberra (7,710 tons), in which an eight-month-old baby died and more than 100 children were sick with infectious diseases during the voyage.

The Skauken, in which 54 children were stricken. One baby died later.

IRO's Director-General, Mr J. D. Kinsley, denied that refugees children had died of hunger, and said that IRO nutrition standards were well above the necessary minimum—Reuter.

ECA Official On "Great Progress"

London, Oct. 27.—Mr Eric Johnston, Chairman of the European Co-operation Administration, said here today that Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Germany and Scandinavia had shown their willingness to "work and to fight for freedom."

He told Reuters he will leave tonight for New York to report to Mr Paul Hoffman, Economic Administration chief, on his five weeks' visit to Western Europe where he has been studying the effects of Marshall Aid.

"There has been great progress towards recovery in all countries I have visited," he said.

He was impressed with the potentialities of Turkey, "its national feeling and its raw materials," he said.

"The problem of Western Europe is economic unification, and if ECA is to continue, America must be assured that economic unification will be achieved."—Reuter.

NEHRU AS MEDIATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

mula for peaceful co-existence, for territorial stability and economic co-operation could be found, and that a binding agreement covering all three could be reached for at least 10 to 25 years.

"It is felt that public opinion all over the world would strongly support any such initiative," the magazine said. "It is also felt that no man today is better placed and more qualified than Mr Nehru to undertake such a gigantic job."

"Part of all, Mr Nehru's country, which has just won its independence, is in the forefront of those vitally interested in maintaining international peace."

Bygones Are Bygones



Robert C. Davis, 38, charged with shooting his wife, Gloria, eight times during a quarrel, puts his arm around her as they appear in court at Gardena, California, for his preliminary hearing on charges of attempted murder. Mrs Davis was cited for contempt of court when she refused to testify against her husband. The case was postponed.

PROPOSAL FOR ISLAMIC BLOC EXPLAINED

Cairo, Oct. 27.—The President of the All-Pakistan Moslem League, Mr Chaudry Khaliquzzaman, explaining to a big gathering here today his plan for an Islamic bloc to extend from Pakistan to Egypt, said that the time had come for the Moslem States "to unite to face their enemies from within and from without."

He added: "No doubt the task is big and difficult, but the modern trend of world forces is making people conscious that regional grouping alone can solve many of the economic and political problems facing us. Islamism is bound to come sooner or later."

The Mufti of Egypt, Sheikh Mohammed Makhlef, associated himself with Islamism, and supported it with verses from the Koran.

Mr Chaudry Khaliquzzaman said that the idea of establishing an Islamic bloc or a close grouping of the countries of the Near and Middle East was generally welcomed.

Some countries, particularly Egypt, did not favour any bloc which would leave out India or give any suggestion of a spiritual or religious alliance.

Egyptian politicians welcomed his appeal because it helped to "achieve a clearer understanding between geographically separated peoples pursuing similar objectives," but they thought that the present time was unsuitable for such a move.

He declared himself to be satisfied that the idea was taking root. He is leaving for Britain at the end of the week to discuss Islamism with responsible British officials—Reuter.

DANGERS FACING ARAB WORLD

Damascus, Oct. 27.—General Sami Hinnawi, military leader in Syria's August coup d'etat, said today that military alliances between members of the Arab League was necessary because "all sorts of dangers" were facing the Arab world.

He said that the most likely threats to Arab security in the future might come from possible Israeli attempts at expansion, or from Communism.

Gen. Hinnawi made it clear that the political aspects of the proposed alliance are not his concern as a military leader. But speaking as Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army, he asserted that an Arab military alliance would be "very useful and not difficult to apply as far as Syria is concerned."

He said it would enable Arab troops of one country to go to the aid of another Arab state in "time of danger."

The idea of general overall command from the technical point of view was an excellent idea, he said, since it would unify military methods and lead to the standardisation of military equipment.

Gen. Hinnawi said that all leave for Syrian Army officers had been cancelled to prevent any interference in the forthcoming elections.—Associated Press.

DISPUTE ENDS

Cairo, Oct. 27.—A major dispute in the Arab League Council ended today when the Council passed a motion of thanks to the Secretary-General, Azzam Pasha.

Iraq had protested that Azzam Pasha was "giving himself authority" by engaging in political activities and making statements without the consent of the League.

Iraq suggested that seven secretaries be appointed under the Secretary-General.

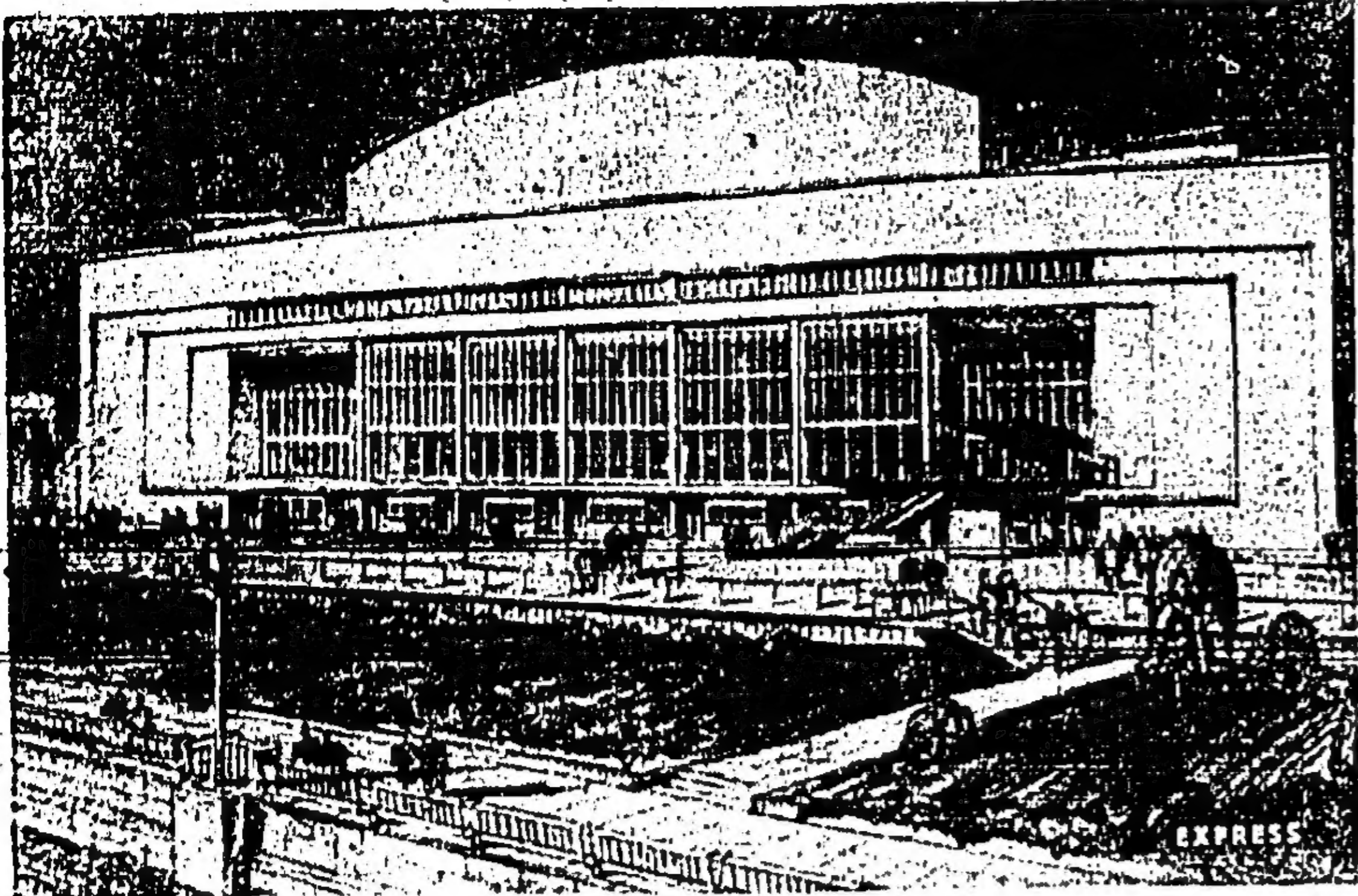
Delegates to the League Council thought that a limitation of the powers of the Secretary-General would be impracticable. They decided to leave the internal structure of the Secretariat almost untouched but made the Council Chairman jointly responsible with the Secretary-General for carrying out decisions.

The Council also approved draft treaties on telecommunications, nationality and culture. The Political Committee was still wrangling over Egypt's proposal for a collective security pact—Reuter.

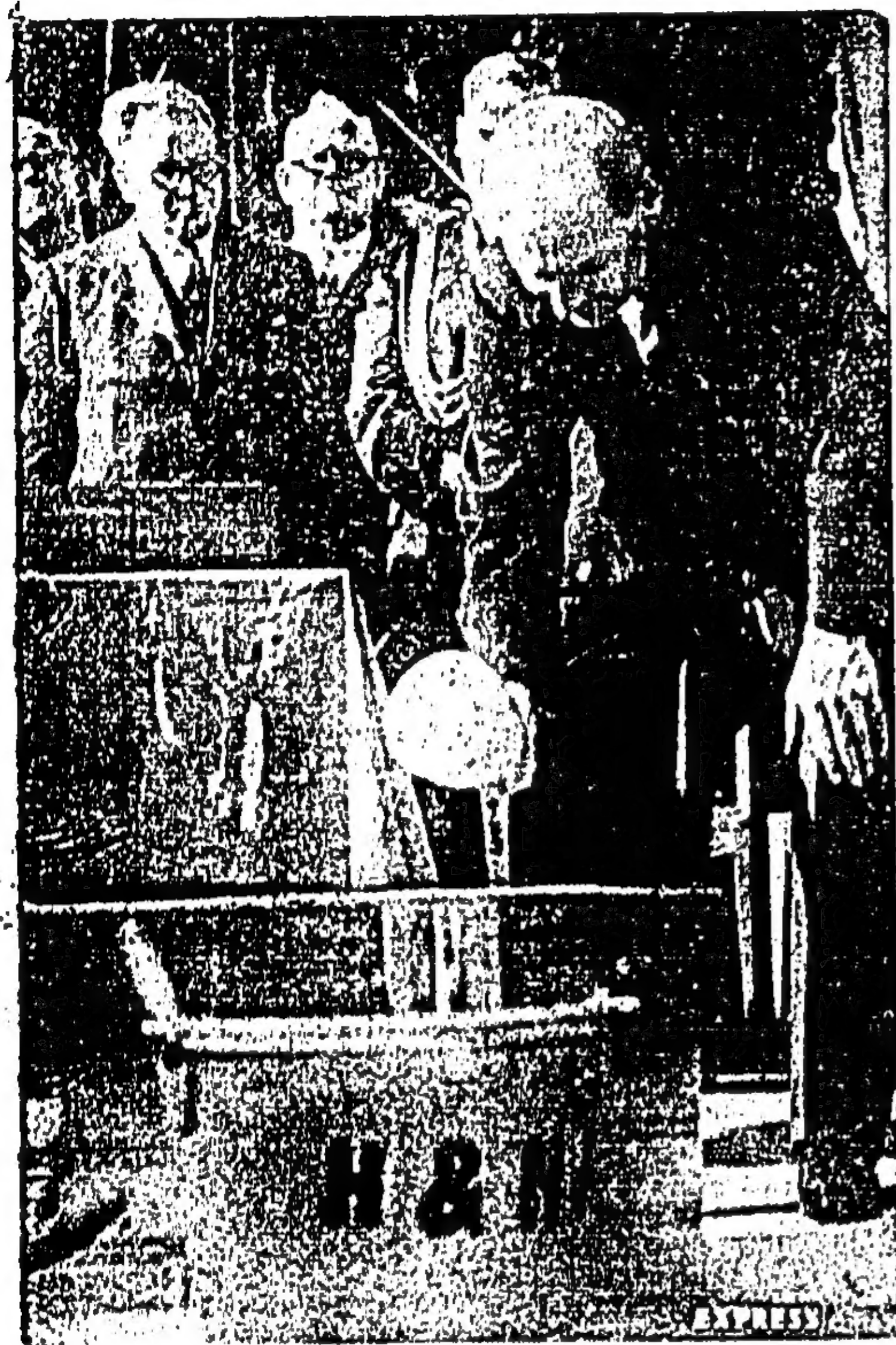
Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6, "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02 "Going To"—Dixie Gillespie—Presented by John Baker (Studio); 6.30 "Cantoneses by Radio"—Given by Mr S. K. Lee and Miss Lee Wei Lan (Studio); 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 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Concert Hall For 1951 Festival



Above is a model of the concert hall which will be a feature of the 1951 Festival of Britain. It is on the south bank of the Thames, will seat over 3,000 people and will cost £2,000,000 including furnishings. Below, Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, lays the foundation stone for the concert hall.



Dutch Preparing To Withdraw Troops From Java

Batavia, Oct. 27.—A very high Dutch military authority told Ruter tonight that the Dutch and Indonesian armies were now regrouping "to meet any situation which might arise from the grant of sovereignty to Indonesia."

The measures included the withdrawal of outposts and the concentration of forces throughout a large part of Java and Sumatra. The authority said that the "December 7" Division, totalling about 20,000 men, many of them trained in Britain, would be withdrawn to Holland by the end of the year after three years' active service in Indonesia.

Six British troops had been chartered to repatriate the Division, most of whom would be demobilised in Holland, the remainder being retained and trained as part of Holland's contribution to the Western Union forces.

The authority added: "The Army High Command has fully informed the Government of the Netherlands of the Indonesian situation after the grant of sovereignty."

THE MAIN TASK
"A firm decision on what is to be done with the Royal and Dutch-Indonesian armies and concerning their military and political position after sovereignty is needed urgently."

"We soldiers want to know how long we shall be remaining in Indonesia, how we are to transfer military authority to the Republic, and how much war material is to be handed to the Republican Army and under what conditions" the authority declared.

"The main task of the Dutch Army after the transfer of sovereignty is to protect the lives and property of Europeans. This can be assured in the cities where we are in strength."

The source said that most of these questions were presumably discussed by the Military Committee of the Hague, but in general, the Republican attitude seemed concerned only with the actual transfer of sovereignty and not with its grave military consequences.

"In the political arguments the military aspect appears to have been neglected, yet it is of paramount importance for the new nation and the protection of life and property," he added. "An early announcement on the military situation would allay fears and enable the transfer of power to proceed peacefully."

TRANSFER OF POWER
The source said that the transfer of power in India was not a true parallel with that in Indonesia as the British forces handed over military and police control to well-organised and disciplined forces retaining a high proportion of British officers and commanded by British generals.

"The Republican Army seems to reject Dutch military advice and has not the training or discipline of the Netherlands forces," the high military source declared. He added that the future of the "Southeastern naval base in East Java was one for the naval authorities. It belonged to the Netherlands, not to Indonesia. Competent foreign military observers today considered the Dutch concentration of forces to be the prelude to further withdrawal to main evacuation centres when orders covering the military transfer of power are received from The Hague. They expressed fears that a large proportion of the Dutch Indonesian forces, especially the Ambonese, would be unwilling to serve under Republican command.—Reuter.

Belgian Ship In Distress

London, Oct. 27.—An SOS from the Belgian steamer, Suzon, of 1,920 tons, in the Bay of Biscay, was picked up this morning. Loads shipping in distress were reported. The American steamer, Helycon III, was reported to be proceeding to her assistance. The Suzon was en route from Spain to Liverpool.—Reuter.

FICTITIOUS ATTACK BY NAZIS

Hamburg, Oct. 27.—The prosecution today attempted to link the former German Field Marshal, Erich von Manstein, with the Nazi engineered incident which started the war. Von Manstein, facing trial on 17 charges of war crimes in Poland and Russia, was asked by the chief prosecutor, Sir Arthur Comyns-Carr, whether he had obtained Polish uniforms for three German storm battalions to make a fictitious attack on the German radio station at Gleiwitz in August 1939.

Von Manstein said he did not remember but recalled that Hitler said he would use German companies in Polish uniforms to attack the station. He termed the ruse a "political extravagance."

Von Manstein said he heard later that the radio station was attacked but he did not know who arranged it. Germany delivered an ultimatum to Poland after the Gleiwitz incident.

DENIED CONNECTION
He added that if he had asked for the uniforms it was probably for another ruse of war equivalent to sailing under a false flag.

Manstein denied that he was connected with any plan to create a pretext for the war. Sir Arthur asked von Manstein if he knew why Jews were expelled from Upper Silesia after the German Army had occupied half of Poland.

He replied, "It was not the action in the German Army to explain orders."

Further questioned about the expulsions from Upper Silesia, Von Manstein said that 12,000,000 Germans were expelled from Eastern Germany by the Allies after the last war. There were also, he said, mass expulsions of Greeks from Turkey after the First World War.

He added that he observed, had the approval of the powers. The trial will continue on Friday.—Associated Press.

PARIS BANK HELD UP

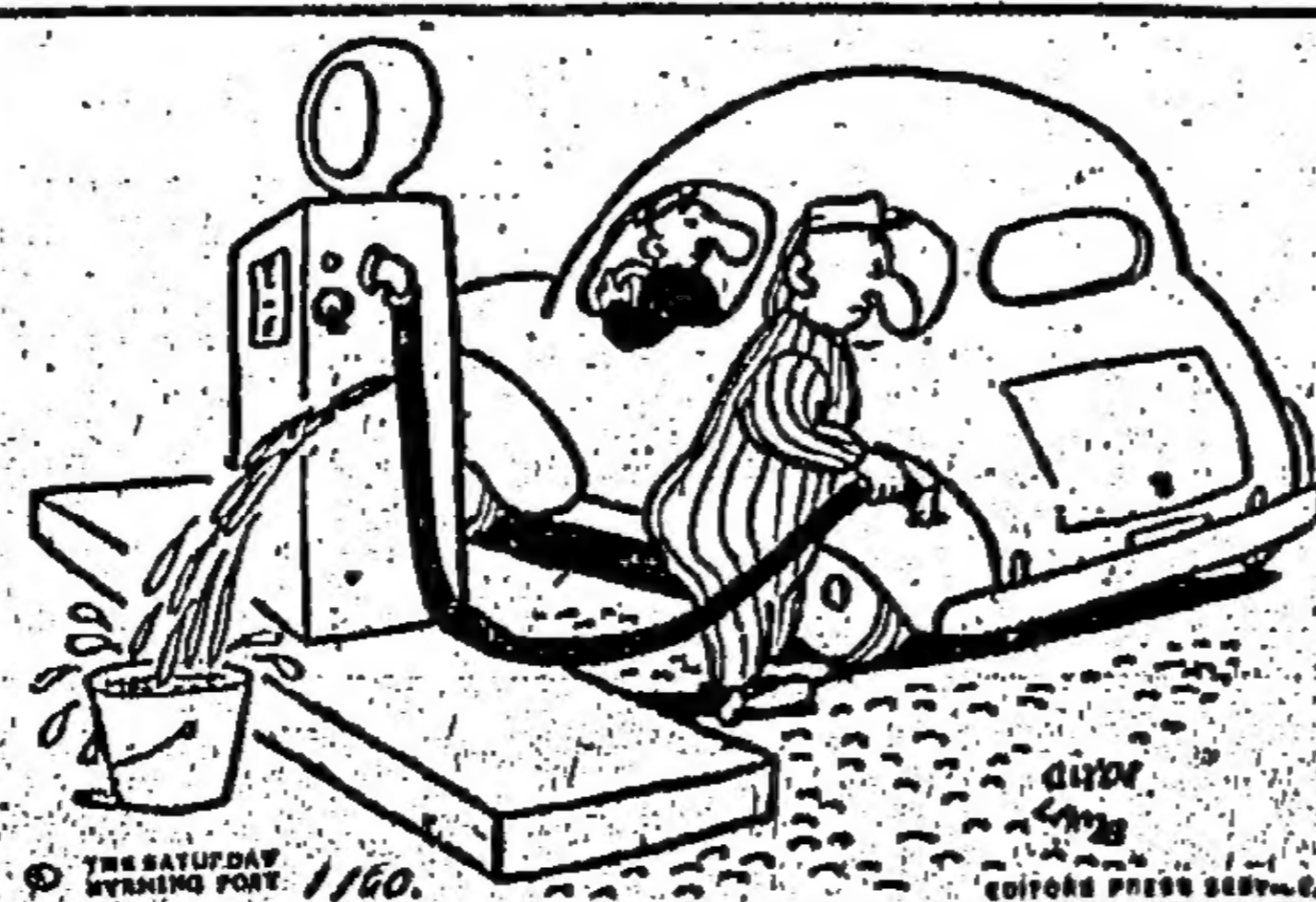
Paris, Oct. 27.—Four bandits armed with sub-machine guns robbed an armoured car of about 3,000,000 francs in a daring daylight raid in front of the Paris Bank today.

Bandits held up armed guards who were discharging bags or money in front of the Bank and made their getaway in a fast sedan.—United Press.

Divorce—Two Versions

Hollywood, Oct. 27.—Artist William Grant Sherry said today that Bettie Davis had agreed to drop her suit to divorce him if he could learn to control his temper by visiting a psychiatrist before the case came to trial.

Miss Davis' lawyers, however, stated: "There is no change at the time in Mrs Sherry's divorce plans."—United Press.



NORTH EUROPEAN DEFENCE GROUP IN EXISTENCE

London, Oct. 27.—The North European defence group of the Atlantic Pact is already in existence, it was learned today.

Informed sources revealed that the nine representatives of the group met at the Defence Ministry in London on Monday and yesterday, when they prepared the group's "schedule of work" for presentation to the group's Defence Ministers meeting here next Monday.

Bidault Before Assembly

Paris, Oct. 27.—Asking the French National Assembly today to invest him as Prime Minister, the popular Republican leader, M. Georges Bidault, declared that "legality had been on holiday" for three weeks in France.

He told the deputies that international problems and the situation at home urgently demanded that France should have a government without further delay.

M. Bidault said that the military upheaval following the British decision to devolve and broken up the Republican coalition under Mr Henri Queuille, the outgoing Premier.

This Coalition must be reconstructed, he added.

M. Bidault's proposals followed the lines of those of his two unsuccessful predecessors, M. Jules Moch and M. Rene Mayer. They included a reduction of state spending, a "once only" bonus to the poorest paid workers, free bargaining by workers, conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes and "regulation" of the right of civil servants to strike.

BOTH FAILED

Both M. Moch and M. Rene Mayer failed to clinch a Cabinet-making agreement between the parties.

M. Bidault today pledged his support for the Bao Dai Government of Vietnam and said that France would seize every opportunity to bring peace again to Indo-China. This was taken to be an indirect comment on the possibility of mediation by Francis Borchers, the Prime Minister of India.

M. Bidault stressed the need to create a truly united Europe. It was up to Germany to create a new destiny for herself within its framework.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO RUHR STATUTE

Bonn, Oct. 27.—Dr Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democratic Opposition leader, told reporters here today that he was opposed to the signing by the West German Government of the Ruhr Statute in its present form.

"It tends to project the inevitable social conflicts in the Ruhr on to the plane of national conflict," he said. "It goes far towards direct international management of the Ruhr industry, and it fails to consider the working men of the Ruhr and to give a say to the trade unions," he added.

The Ruhr Statute contains details of the agreement made on December 25, 1948, between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Holland, Britain and the United States for international control of basic Ruhr industries. When the Statute was made public, it was stated that as soon as a German Government was established, it would have the opportunity of acceding to the Statute.—Reuter.

The group was composed of one representative each of the Army, Navy and Air Forces of Britain, Denmark and Norway. Next Monday, the group's Defence Ministers are scheduled to give final approval to plans prepared at this week's meetings and "formally inaugurate the North European defence group," sources said.

They added that the "schedule of work" prepared at this week's meetings comprised two main points:

1. Allocation of arms and equipment under the military aid programme.

2. Framing of a defence plan for the North European area, which will include Spitzbergen as well as Britain, Denmark and Norway.

FIRST STEP

Sources described the meeting in London this week as the "first step toward a truly integrated force in the North European group of the Atlantic Pact." They said "strings" attached to the Military Aid Programme including United States inspection of uses to which aid equipment is put, and restriction of such usage to protection of agreed geographical areas—already been "generally accepted."

"Not all United States military equipment will have these restrictions," said informants. Some equipment to the North European group would be supplied from U.S. surplus stock, some would be provided under the system of lend-lease and some sold outright "under favourable price conditions."

"Only equipment paid for by U.S. funds will be subject to restrictions," said sources. They believed it would be "only a matter of time" before Sweden decided to join the Atlantic Pact.

Sweden's Foreign Minister, Osten Unden, is known to be opposed to joining the pact, but there has been appointed a new permanent Under-Secretary named Skjold who is known to be a firm believer in the Atlantic Pact. His views are expected to be made known before long. Realization is growing that it would be impossible to plan defence of the North European area without Sweden.—United Press.

PLEBISCITE ON LEOPOLD

Brussels, Oct. 27.—The Senate voted today to hold a plebiscite on the question of King Leopold's return to the Belgian throne.

The King has agreed to abdicate if he fails to get at least 50 per cent of the votes cast. Leopold went into exile in Switzerland after the war because of criticism of his surrender of the Belgian Army to the Germans and his decision to stay in his homeland during the Nazi occupation.—United Press.

GUATEMALA EMERGENCY

Guatemala City, Oct. 27.—A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout Guatemala today after a special meeting of the President, Dr Juan Jose Arevalo, with his Cabinet. "A national emergency created by the floods" was given as the official reason for the proclamation, but widespread rumours said that the Government had uncovered a revolutionary plot.—Reuter.

New Stamps In Russia

Moscow, Oct. 27.—Postage stamps bearing portraits of Russian playwrights and actresses were issued today to mark the 125th anniversary of the Moscow Mary Theatre.

The actress, Alexandra Yablochkina, told a meeting in the theatre: "We owe all our victories to our great people, our Party, our Government and our great leader, Comrade Stalin."—Reuter.

CHURCH NOTICE

JEWISH SABBATH SERVICE
"OHEL LEAH" SYNAGOGUE
(70, Robinson Road, Hongkong)
Sabbath: October 28
8.30 A.M.—Sabbath Morning Service.

POCKET CARTOON



STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
OCTOBER 28 & 29
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

She just made a date with MURDER!
REX HARRISON
LINDA DARNELL
RUDY VALLEE
BARBARA LAWRENCE

Unfaithfully Yours
20
An Original Screen Play Written Directed and Produced by PRESTON STURGES

OCTOBER 30 & 31
Ronald Colman
Claudette Colbert

Under Two Flags

Comencing TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Bigger Than "G-MEN" I Wicked Than "NAKED CITY"!

THIS ONE IS LOADED!
THE DYNAMITE STORY OF THE TREASURY'S TOUGH GUYS!

DENNIS O'KEEFE
Produced by ROBERT SHERMAN Directed by ROBERT SHERMAN

ADDED ATTRACTION
"THIS MODERN AGE"
Presents
"EUROPE'S FISHERIES IN DANGER"
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 11.30 A.M.
WALT DISNEY'S CARTOON
VARIETY PROGRAMME
AT REDUCED PRICES.

COMING TO THE
LIFE Theatre

She belongs to ME
only her arms can hold my love...my hate...my torment

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
"WUTHERING HEIGHTS"
MERLE OBERON LAURENCE OLIVIER DAVID NYEN

Released this WEEK CLASSICS in Colour

BROADWAY

Today & Tomorrow Only
AT
2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
THE COMEDY EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT!

Hilarious? Yes!
But so much more as it searches our time for life's gayest laughter!

JOHN YOUNG CHARA WEBB
Singing Comedy

SUNDAY (OCT. 30th) MORNING SHOW
A New Programme Of
"FOX TERRYTOON CARTOONS"
First Showing in Kowloon.
— NEXT CHANGE —
DANNY KAYE
in
"A SONG IS BORN"
A SAMUEL GOLDWYN TECHNICOLOR PRODUCTION

Press PHOTOGRAPHS
Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

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Telephones: 26015, 26016, 26017.

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20 WORDS \$3.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words. 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA
IF NOT PREPAID A BOOKING FEE OF 50 cents IS CHARGED.

Name and address should accompany Advertisements, not necessarily for publication, but to ensure that replies are received by the person for whom they are intended.

We will forward replies to the stated address if the advertiser desires.

All advertisers purporting to loan money must publish their names and addresses in the advertisements.

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DEATHS

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